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President KIM IL SUNG's New Five-Point Programme for National Reunification—Most Realistic and Reasonable Proposal

His Historic June 23 Speech Calls Forth Worldwide Response

Ahmed Sekou Toure, President of the Republic of Guinea, expressed on July 2 full support to the new five-point programme for national reunification put forward by Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader.

He said:

We support the stand taken by you, our friends. We consider the stand taken by your country in line with the changing situation to be correct.

We support your stand that the country's reunification should be achieved and Korea should enter the United Nations as a single state.

As long as the imperialist forces exist in south Korea, the south Korean authorities will farther go against the will of the people and cling tighter to the imperialists.

We support your stand and firmly believe that you will advance on with greater courage.

Li Hsien-nien, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and Vice-Premier of the State Council, stressed in his speech at the banquet arranged by Hyon Jun Guk, Ambassador of the DPRK to China, on the occasion of the 12th anniversary of the signing of the Korea-China Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance:

President Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, delivered on June 23 an important speech, in which he advanced a new line and five-point programme for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. It shows that the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the DPRK have made a new effort for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. It is of very great significance. The Chinese Government and people express firm support for this.

Denouncing the south Korean authorities for their scheme to perpetuate the division of Korea, he continued:

The speech of President Kim Il Sung has dealt a heavy blow at this scheme and indicated the correct orientation for the promotion of the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and for the relaxation of the tense situation on the Korean peninsula. Therefore, it has received firm support from the entire Korean people, as well as sympathy and approval from the broad masses of the people in the world.

Nazatkisa Bulasan, General Secretary of the Arab-Korea Friendship Association of the Syrian Arab Region, spoke on behalf of Chairman of the Association at the mass meeting which was held in Damascus on June 25 on the occasion of the inauguration of the month of international solidarity with the Korean people (June 25-July 27).

He expressed full support to the Korean people in their struggle for the country's reunification, and emphasized: "Especially, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung put forward the new five-point programme for national reunification on June 23, 1973. It is an epochal event of great significance in preventing a perpetual split of Korea and accelerating its reunification. He stated in an emphatic tone that the Arab people fully support this new programme.

Yussef El Sebai, General Secretary of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization, issued on July 4 a statement in the name of its Permanent Secretariat on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea. In that statement he referred to the content of the five-point programme for national reunification and went on:

The realization of this new programme will mark a great turning point in winning the cause of Korea's peaceful reunification on the principles specified in the north-south joint statement and in accordance with the common desire of the peoples in Korea and other parts of the world.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the only legitimate government that exists on the Korean peninsula today and the plots of the United States for manufacture of two Koreas mean, in fact, the intrigues to keep Korea divided for ever, the statement noted, and stressed:

The U.S. imperialists should withdraw their troops from south Korea at once and stop their interference in the affairs of Korea in keeping with the fast changing situation today.

In its letter to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, the "Committee for Study of Works of Comrade Kim Il Sung" of the members of the Palestinian Liberation People's Front in Aden pointed out:

"In the great speech you made in Pyongyang on June 23 you advanced a scientific and reasonable five-point programme for the accomplishment of the cause of national reunification. This is why it has called forth big response in Palestine, other Arab countries and the rest of the world.

This committee supports the five-point programme put forward in your splendid speech, considering it to be a powerful revolutionary measure in the struggle of workers, peasants, servicemen and revolutionary intellectuals to win the cause of the nation.

In its letter to Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association wrote:

"We noted with great pleasure the five-point programme for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea advanced by respected Your Excellency.

This new proposal is quite valuable because it reflects the desire of the entire Korean people.

We fully support this new proposal, believing that it will help toward the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea and the relaxation of tension in Korea."

In his letter to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung the captain of the Greek ship "Spiliada" wrote on behalf of her mates and other crewmen:

"We support the entirely new proposal advanced by Your Excellency President a few days ago to promote the country's reunification under the name of the 'Confederal Republic of Koryo', a country named after Koryo which was widely known in the Korean history, considering it the most reasonable, concrete proposal acceptable to anybody."

In the letter to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the attendants of the mass meeting held at the People's Army Headquarters of the Syrian Arab Republic to express solidarity with the Korean people, pointed out:

"The Syrian Arab Republic gives full support to the Korean people in their just struggle to institute a Confederation under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo and reunify north and south Korea.

"We support your five-point proposal—to stop reinforcement of armed forces and arms race, make the foreign troops withdraw, cut the army strength and reduce the armaments, discontinue the introduction of weapons from foreign countries, conclude a peace agreement—and particularly, we support the new five-point programme recently advanced by you."

Prof. Trygue Gjestland, Chairman, and Georg Josef, Secretary General, of the Norway-Korea Friendship Association, said in their letter sent to the DPRK Government on the month of solidarity for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea:

"The new five-point programme advanced by you, President Kim Il Sung, not only proves a telling blow at Nixon's policy for perpetuating the division of Korea but also signifies another great victory of the policy for independent, peaceful reunification formulated by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The United States and the south Korean authorities should accept and implement this fair and aboveboard proposal without delay."

Ryoichi Kuroda, Governor of Osaka Prefecture, Japan, said in his statement fully supporting and welcoming the five-point programme for national reunification advanced by the leader:

Particularly, the proposal to convene a Great National Congress for enabling the entire north and south Korean people to participate in solving the question of the country's reunification and institute the Confederal Republic of Koryo, the proposal mentioned in the five-point programme, is the most realistic, opportune and splendid proposal to eliminate the confrontation between the north and the south and accelerate the independent, peaceful reunification of the country.

Saying that he wishes to pay high tribute to the lofty efforts and ardor of President Kim Il Sung for national reunification which run through the proposal, he stressed:

Only when the principled, reasonable five-point programme for national reunification advanced by President Kim Il Sung is put into effect, will it be possible to achieve the reunification of Korea under the present situation, I believe.

Kotaro Watanabe, Mayor of Niigata, pointed out:

I consider that the proposal of President Kim Il Sung that Korea enter the UN as a single state after the Confederation is set up under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo, is an extremely reasonable proposal which will frustrate the manoeuvres to make the existence of two Koreas "fait accompli" and freeze the division of Korea.

A Canadian journalist David Cond remarked:

President Kim Il Sung's proposal mentioned in his five-point programme for Korea's reunification, a proposal to institute the north-south Confederation, that is, to establish the Confederal Republic of Koryo, is the most fair and realistic proposal acceptable to all as it will open up a new phase in preventing the split of Korea, effecting overall collaboration and contact between the north and the south and hastening the complete reunification.

Anybody who opposes such a good proposal should be denounced by the Korean people and the world people for refusal of Korea's reunification, he noted, and stressed:

The south Korean authorities should stop persisting in absurd argument and act in line with the trend of the times. They should immediately respond to the new proposal for Korea's reunification put forward by President Kim Il Sung.

TELEGRAMS

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, sent a message to **Tomomi Narita**, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, in reply to his greetings on the admission of the DPRK to the World Health Organization.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Habib Bourguiba**, President of the Republic of Tunisia, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the national day of Tunisia.

✦ **The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea** and **the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea** received a message of thanks sent on his way home by Comrade **Pham Van Dong**, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and Premier of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, on behalf of the delegation of the Viet Nam Workers' Party and the DRVN Government which had paid an official goodwill visit to our country.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Comrade **Y. Tsedenbal**, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, and Comrade **S. Luvsan**, First Vice-President of the Presidium of the Grand People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic, on the occasion of the 52nd anniversary of the Mongolian People's Revolution, the national day of the Mongolian people.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, and Comrade **Kim Il**, Premier of the DPRK Administration Council, received a telegram from **Nguyen Huu Tho**, President of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and President of the Advisory Council of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the Republic of South Viet Nam, and **Huynh Tan Phat**, President of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN, on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea, and received another telegram from the latter in reply to their message of greetings sent on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the establishment of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of the RSVN.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received messages from **Houari Boumediene**, Chairman of the Council of Revolution and Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, Comrade **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and **Anwar El Sadat**, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle for the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression troops from south Korea.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, General Secretary of the CC of the WPK and President of the DPRK, received a message from **Tomomi Narita**, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party, on the occasion of the first anniversary of the announcement of the north-south joint statement based on the three principles of Korea's reunification clarified by the leader, and a message from **Ramon Martinez**, General Secretary of the Socialist Party of Uruguay supporting the letter sent by the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world.

✦ Comrade **Kim Il Sung**, President of the DPRK, received a message from **Salvador Allende Gossens**, President of the Republic of Chile, in reply to his message congratulating the Popular Unity Government of Chile on its successful crush of the plot of rebellion of some reactionary armymen, a message from Comrade **Salem Rubaya Ali**, Chairman of the Presidential Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, in reply to his message of greetings sent on the occasion of the fourth anniversary of the rectifying measure in the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and a message from General **Gabriel Ramanantsoa**, Head of Government of the Republic of Malagasy, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the occasion of the national day of Malagasy.

Classical works of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung are published in English, French, Spanish, Russian, Chinese, Arabic and Japanese editions in our country

Immortal Classical Works of the Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG Published

Recently the Foreign Languages Publishing House in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has translated and published in book form immortal classical works of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

It has put out in pamphlet form the Japanese, English, French and Spanish versions of the works "On Some Experiences of the Democratic and Socialist Revolutions in Our Country" and "Nationalization of Major Industries—the Foundation for Building an Independent, Sovereign State".

It has brought out the French version of the work "Let Us Develop Local Industry and Bring About a Fresh Upswing in the Production of Mass Consumer Goods" and the Arabic version of the work "On Creating Revolutionary Literature and Art".

The Russian, Chinese, Japanese, English, French and Spanish versions of the works "On Eliminating Dogmatism and Formalism and Establishing *Juche* in Ideological Work" and "Let Us Further Strengthen the Socialist System of Our Country" and the New Year Address made by the leader greeting the New Year 1973 have also come off the press.

It has also put out in Russian, Chinese, Japanese, English, French and Spanish the work "Let Us Completely Frustrate U.S. Imperialist Aggression and Intervention in Asia", the historic speech of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made at the Pyongyang mass rally welcoming Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, Head of State of Cambodia and Chairman of the National United Front of Kampuchea on April 16, 1973 and the work "Let Us Prevent a National Split and Reunify the Country", his historic speech made at the Pyongyang mass rally to welcome the Party and Government delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on June 23 this year.

All these books carry the portrait of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The Respected and Beloved Leader Comrade KIM IL SUNG

Receives Telegrams and Letters from Many Foreign Countries Supporting SPA Letter

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has received many letters and telegrams from foreign countries supporting the letter of the Second Session of the Fifth Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK to the parliaments and governments of the countries of the world.

Among them is a telegram from Ibrahim Georges Shammas, General Secretary of the Nadjad Party in Lebanon and Managing Editor of the newspaper **Sant al Urba**. In his telegram he said:

"Your Excellency President,

Availing myself of this opportunity I, as a brother and a comrade-in-arms of the people of your country in struggle, sincerely and actively support your five-point proposal—cessation of the reinforcement of armies and arms race, withdrawal of all foreign troops from south Korea, reduction of armed forces of both sides to 100,000 or less, stoppage of the introduction of weapons and military equipment from abroad and the conclusion of a peace agreement between the north and the south.

"Joining our voices with yours, we sternly condemn the U.S. troops for remaining in south Korea. We consider that the presence of the U.S. troops in south Korea is a main obstacle to peace in Korea and her reunification and a hindrance to the revolutionary development in the DPRK, our friendly country.

"Availing myself of this opportunity, I appeal to the politicians, fighters, thinkers, writers and journalists of the world to strive to check the outrageous acts of the United States and prevent the UN from falling under the sphere of the U.S. influence and being used in south Korea for wrong purpose according to a wrong script worked out by the United States."

Telegrams also came from the Bureau of the World Federation of Democratic Youth; the Lebanon-Korea Friendship Association; Ichio Asukata, Chairman of the Japan National Socialist Mayors Association; Teruo Fujii, Acting-Chairman of the Kanagawa Prefectural Council of Labour Unions in Japan; Ali Watty, President and Chief Editor of the Lebanese magazine Dustru; and from other democratic organizations, friendship organizations and democratic figures.

Unanimously and warmly supporting our SPA letter to the parliaments and governments of the countries of the world, they scathingly denounced the U.S. imperialists for trying to keep our country divided forever by occupying south Korea and converting it into their permanent colony and for making frenzied aggressive war preparation and they called upon the U.S. imperialists to quit Korea at once.

Letters and messages also came from crews of foreign ships now at anchor at our ports.

The crew of the Greek ship Panakiotis held a meeting in support of our SPA letter and sent a letter to the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The letter said that the five-point proposal for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea embodies the invariable line of reunification you the leader set forth in conformity with the newly created historical conditions and it is a fair and aboveboard proposal acceptable to anyone. The letter stressed:

"To terminate the U.S. interference in Korea's internal affairs and make U.S. troops now occupying south Korea withdraw is a prerequisite to the reunification of Korea at present."

In the letter they strongly demanded the dissolution of the "UNCURK" and said: "We sincerely wish Your Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the great leader, good health and a long life for the independent, peaceful reunification of Korea, for the prosperity of the Korean people and for peace in Asia and the world."

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung also received letters from: Captain Shigeyoshi Izumi, on behalf of the crew and members of the "reading circle of the works of President Kim Il Sung" of the Japanese ship "Kofuku-maru"; Captain Srok Cap Mirn, on behalf of the Yugoslav ship Opiriza, Hung Chung-gi, on behalf of the crew of the Somalian ship Golden Chrysanthemum; Kazuo Yamaguchi, representative managing director of the Daiichi Bussan Co., Ltd.; Kaneichi Yamashita, Captain of the Japanese ship "Heiwa-maru" No. 38; and Captain Kumakichi Fujiwara, on behalf of the crew of the Japanese ship "Imahaku-maru".

Pyongyang Mass Rally Denounces Japanese Govt. Scheme to Cook Up Fascist "Immigration Law"

Working people of all strata in Pyongyang held a mass rally on July 13 at the open-air theatre of the Moranbong Youth Park in denunciation of the Japanese government's scheme to cook up the fascist "immigration law".

Put in place of honour on the platform of the meeting place was a portrait of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of our Party and people and the affectionate father of the 600,000 compatriots in Japan.

Slogans resolutely denouncing the Japanese government's scheme to trump up the fascist "immigration law" and demanding its immediate withdrawal were put up in the meeting place.

Attending the rally were Comrade So Chol, Member of the Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea; Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Kim Ryo Jung, Presidium Member of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland; Chong Jun Gi, Responsible Editor-in-Chief of **Rodong Sinmun** and Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union; Li Jong Chol, Director of the General Bureau of Overseas Compatriots Affairs; Ryom Tae Jun, Chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; and other leading personages of the Party and power organs and public organisations.

Also present at the rally were the members of the Korean press corps headed by Son Jin Hyong, Vice-Director of the Editorial Department of **Choson Sinbo**, who came to the homeland from Japan to cover the north-south Red Cross talks, and the members of the delegation of Korean trading companies in Japan headed by Kim Gi Jong, chief of a section of the Economic Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

The rally was addressed first by Ho Jong Suk, Director of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland.

The speaker pointed to the fact that the reactionary government of Japan is resorting to all sorts of tricks to push the notorious four-time shelved "immigration bill" through the current extraordinary diet session by hook or by crook. This "bill" is a fascist evil law worked out to suppress more harshly the Korean citizens in Japan accounting for over 90 per cent of the foreign residents in Japan by a more cunning method under the pretext of "fair treatment of foreigners" and "simplification of immigration procedures," the speaker noted.

She said: This "bill" is an unheard-of fascist evil law designed to intensify the repression of Chongryon, a legitimate organisation of overseas citizens of the DPRK defending the rights and interests of the Korean nationals in Japan, wantonly trample underfoot the citizenship of the DPRK, the right of residence and all other democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan and deport them en masse to south Korea.

In the name of the mass rally, she pungently denounced and resolutely condemned the scheme of the reactionary Japanese government to concoct the fascist "immigration law" as an unpardonable criminal act against the 600,000 compatriots in Japan, a shameless provocation against the entire Korean people and an unbearable insult to the progressive people of the world.

The floor was taken by Son Jin Hyong, head of the Korean press corps from Japan.

He noted that the entire functionaries of Chongryon and compatriots in Japan, determined to fight till the "bill" is scrapped, are waging a powerful mass struggle against it in different parts of Japan to defend the honour of being citizens of the Republic given them by the great revolutionary leader Marshal Kim Il Sung.

The speaker continued: "The immigration law" the Japanese government is trying to enact is an overall retrogressive revision of the notorious "immigration control regulation" now in force; this is a fascist evil law intended to persecute and suppress the compatriots in Japan more harshly.

I, together with the 600,000 Korean citizens in Japan, bitterly protest against and denounce with surging national indignation the Japanese government's plots to enact the fascist "immigration law."

He vehemently denounced the south Korean authorities for zealously cooperating with the Japanese government in violating the democratic, national rights of the Korean citizens in Japan by partaking in its plots to enact the "immigration law," the fascist evil law.

The functionaries of Chongryon and compatriots in Japan will cherish deep in their hearts the high honour of being overseas citizens of the socialist power led by the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung and resolutely struggle against the fascist "immigration bill" until it is scrapped, he concluded.

Representatives of workers, peasants, youth and students and women took the floor. The speakers strongly demanded that the Japanese government withdraw the fascist "immigration bill" at once.

The mass rally adopted a letter of protest denouncing the Japanese government's plot to enact the fascist "immigration law".

The scheme of the Japanese government to frame up the fascist "immigration law" is a reproduction of the aggressive nature and national chauvinist idea of the Japanese imperialists who ruled the Korean people as colonial slaves in the past, the letter of protest noted, and went on:

We extend full support and encouragement to the struggle of the Korean citizens in Japan for scrapping the "immigration bill" and winning the democratic, national rights and to the struggle of the Japanese people and strongly demand that the Japanese government give up the reckless scheme to fabricate the fascist evil law.

The Korean citizens in Japan are overseas citizens of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, an authoritative and dignified state which no one dares to flout at will.

In view of the principles of international law and the historical background of the Korean citizens in Japan, the Japanese government is under obligation to treat them equally as other foreigners and ensure them all their democratic, national rights instead of persecuting and suppressing them.

The Japanese government should give up unconditionally and immediately its scheme to trump up the "immigration law," a fascist evil law, fully ensure the Korean citizens in Japan the fundamental human right, right of residence and all other democratic, national rights and renounce its hostile policy towards the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

If the Japanese government persistently trumps up the fascist "immigration law" and intensifies its repression of the Korean citizens in Japan and its hostile policy towards our country, refusing to renounce its wrong stand in defiance of our repeated warnings and the strong protest and denunciation of the people at home and abroad, it will be held wholly responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

REMINISCENCES OF THE ANTI-JAPANESE GUERILLAS

His Fervent Love of the People

Li Du Chan

Whenever I recall our second expedition to north Manchuria from the summer of 1935 to the beginning of 1936, I come to think of the superb strategy and tactics of the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and his fervent love of the people.

Before we set out on the expedition Comrade Commander said something like this:

North Manchuria differs from east Manchuria. People there do not know us guerillas well, and they are forced to live plundered, intimidated and swindled by the Japanese imperialists and the local bandits.

Therefore, we must show them, through our struggle to smash the Japanese imperialists, that we are an army true to the people. We must unite the people around us through our practical actions, respecting and educating them. Thus, we will expand the anti-Japanese forces... We must always remember that the first and foremost task of us Communists is to love the people and transform society.

In all circumstances he loved and respected the people and fought in their behalf.

Here I would like to give some of the examples I had personally witnessed.

When he planned a battle, he gave the first thought to the interests of the people.

It was July 1935 when the Shantungtun battle was fought. Alarmed at the news that the main force of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army had moved to north Manchuria, the Japanese imperialists scraped together some 600 troops from Mutankiang, Tungchingcheng, Ningan and other areas and came upon us. In this situation, some of the commanding officers who were to take part in the battle suggested that we fight back the enemy force by taking advantage of the strong walls of the Shantungtun village and the houses there. The place was an open country. So, of course, it would have been favourable for us to fight relying on the walls.

But Comrade Commander dissuaded the officers and made out an operational plan to hit the enemy by laying ambush out in the enemy's way, for fear that the battle might damage the houses and furniture of the people and cause a heavy loss to them.

Thus, our force took up its positions on the wide flat terraces of the elevations north and west of Shantungtun. We fought bravely to repulse the tenacious attack of the enemy from midday till dark and dealt heavy blows on the enemy.

In this way not an enemy soldier was allowed to enter the village nor a shell could reach there.

In the past the Chinese National Salvation Army troops and the Chinese mountain rebels used to drag the enemy into the village and cause heavy losses to the lives and property of the people. But now the villagers saw the battle fought by the anti-Japanese guerillas and said, "The army commanded by General Kim Il Sung is truly an army of the people." They admired and respected more deeply the General and wholeheartedly loved and aided the KPRA.

The enemy, having sustained a crushing blow in the battle of Shantungtun, began to concentrate large troops in Ningan County in his desperate attempt to curb the activities of our unit in the vast areas of north Manchuria.

Comrade Commander grasped the enemy's movements piercingly and worked out a brilliant tactics to break up and confuse the enemy.

At about the time when the enemy was gathering his forces in Ningan County the General divided the guerilla unit into three groups, sending one of them in the direction of Wangching and Hunchun Counties and making the second group continue to operate in the Mutankiang Province, mainly in the Ningan area.

Comrade Commander personally led another group and crossed Lake Chingpo far into Emu County, where he sowed seeds of revolution in the broad segments of the people.

He was busy giving unified leadership to the units operating in vast areas of Korea, south Manchuria and Huatien. However, he set practical examples in educating and uniting the people everywhere he went.

I still remember Comrade Commander's energetic political work among the people of every village near Kuanti.

Especially his speech before the people at Malikou comes back to my mind most vividly.

The peoples of Korea and China are now going hungry in rags and are oppressed because the Japanese imperialists occupy Korea and Manchuria, exploit and tyrannize our people. In order to lead a happy and good life we must drive the Japanese imperialist aggressors out of Korea and Manchuria. To do so the Korean and Chinese peoples should unite in their struggle.

The Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army is indeed the people's army fighting against Japanese imperialism, the common enemy of the peoples of Korea and China.

Only when the entire peoples of Korea and China support the Korean People's Revolutionary Army and fight resolutely against the Japanese imperialists upholding the anti-Japanese banner can the independence of their countries and the freedom and liberation of the people be achieved.

The people of Malikou were so moved by Comrade Commander's intelligible and convincing speech that they renewed their determination to fight the Japanese imperialists. The young people volunteered then and there to join the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army.

Everywhere he went he not only educated and awakened the people like this but also immeasely loved and respected them.

Once in the forest near Kuanti we attacked the Japanese "punitive" forces and saved out of their hands more than 20 people whom they had forcibly taken along with them to carry their military supplies.

As they were attacked fiercely by us, the Japanese garrison troops forced these people to stand in front to serve as bullet shields and threatened them with bayonets into raising great shouts.

Sensing danger to the people, Comrade Commander gave orders to stop firing for the time being and secretly sent out a detachment to flank the enemy. The detachment attacked the enemy with fury and thus separated the people from the enemy, thereby saving them from the jaws of death.

That night we built a bonfire and let them have a good rest.

Later that night an old man came hurrying to our bivouac; he was looking for someone.

He lived in the Heihsihhsiang village. His only son had been taken away to carry military supplies for the Japanese troops. After his son had gone into the mountain he heard gunshots. Seized with fear that his son might have died, he was groping about the mountain in search of the son when he saw the light of our bonfire and came towards us with faltering steps.

A young man sitting by the fire recognized the old man's voice and rushed out to embrace him.

It was really a dramatic scene of reunion between father and son.

Finding his son alive, the old man was overwhelmed with joy and even shed tears.

The young man told his father that the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army had rescued him from sure death and that he wanted to join the army.

The father gave a willing consent to his suggestion. He then took off his padded coat and offered it to his son.

The son refused to take it, because it was the only one his father had.

Comrade Commander who had been watching all this beside them urged the young man to take the coat, and then said something like this:

Even though the padded coat is old, it is permeated with the deep affections of the father. If you forget your father's concern for you, you cannot become a good revolutionary fighter.

With this he took off his fur overcoat and gave it to the old man, saying, "Please take this."

The old man was so touched that he did not know what to do. He tried to take off the fur overcoat, refusing to take it. Grasping the old man's hands, Comrade Commander insisted on his taking the coat.

Deep was the fatherly love which made the old man take off his only coat and give it to his son in the piercing cold of north Manchuria, but still deeper and greater was the profound love of the people evinced by Comrade Commander who gave his fur overcoat to the old man who was poor.

Comrade Commander had such a warm love for the people, and deeply concerned himself for the poor.

One day village folk brought a young man to the guerilla unit. They said they had arrested him because he attempted to do harm to the anti-Japanese guerillas.

Upon receiving the report, Comrade Commander studied the details of the matter. Then he met the young man in person.

The clothes of the youth was in tatters and his gaunt face was eloquent of starvation.

After closely studying his lean face Comrade Commander laid his hand on his shoulder, and said to the people around in this vein:

Friends, I think this youth is little likely to be a man hostile to us. If he means ill towards us, he must have been inspired by some bad elements.

He kindly inquired how his family was faring, what the trade of his parents was and whether or not he had got married.

So touched by the utmost kindness of Comrade Commander who truly loved and treasured the people, the youth felt a lump in his throat and poured out his heart between his sobs.

He was 27 of age. He had old parents, wife and children. They were poor and could hardly keep their pot boiling. To make matters worse, the year's crop failed, with the result that his wife had to go to the landlord's to work by way of compensation for their debts. His father was compelled to go and live on a relation, and his mother had long been bed-ridden.

A son of the landlord, who was a lackey of the Japanese imperialists, took advantage of their hard conditions and threatened the young man to carry out subversive activities.

The scoundrel had told the youth that if he carried out his orders to conduct sabotaging acts against the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army he would exempt him from repaying debts and return his wife home. But, the rogue menaced, if he did not obey, he would report him as an "element having a contact with the bandits" and send him to jail.

Comrade Commander listened to him quietly. Then he soothed the youth and told him in convincing manner that he should fight to defeat the Japanese imperialists in order to lead a happy life with his parents, wife and children in a society free from oppression and exploitation.

Then he gave the young man money and food grain, kindly telling him to go home and nurse his ill mother well.

The local folk who witnessed this were deeply moved by Comrade Commander's generosity and kindness. Their feeling of respect for him further increased, and they came out to give wholehearted support to the KPRA.

We guerillas must be lion-hearted against the enemy, but quietly devote our all for the people like tame sheep.

This earnest teaching of Comrade Commander and his practical examples inspired and served us as a guide, and we loved the people and respected their traditions, wherever we went in Emu County, and did everything in our power to unite them in revolutionary organizations through positive assistance and education.

He told us to be more disciplined in our relation to the masses in Emu County than anywhere else because the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army was operating there for the first time and the Japanese imperialists had largely calumniated the guerilla army among the local people.

In particular, he more than once strongly warned us against discrediting ourselves in the eyes of the people and encroaching upon their interests, and told us to actively help them.

Bearing the instructions of Comrade Commander deep in mind, we did our best to follow his example of noble virtue and faithfully carried out his instructions in all circumstances.

There was no concentration village in the Emu area as yet, so we used to quarter at the people's houses.

At any house in any village we made it a rule to help the busy people as far as possible—sweeping the courtyard, fetching water, chopping firewood. If the family was shorthanded or its householder was ill and unable to work, we gathered firewood, mended the hedge, found out chores yet to be done by the master and did it for him.

When we were billeted on a family, we strove to cause no nuisance to them, as instructed by Comrade Commander.

It happened in the Taniatsan village one day.

The Anti-Japanese Association's local body billeted one of our guerrilla squads on a lumberman.

On entering the house the members of the squad found that it was, to all appearances, the home of a newlywed. So they made to turn back immediately. Seeing this, the young couple was upset and asked where they were going out.

"Can we use the barn for the night?" said the guerillas, and came out to the courtyard. They were going to make the bed in the barn.

At this the young couple ran outside and pulled them back, urging them to enter the house. The members of the squad said it was all right to rest outside, and they stayed out.

The New Year Day was just around the corner and the first was severest. To stay in the barn for the night in that cold could be more easily said than done.

After discussion between themselves the young couple brought out their only quilt which was brand-new and put it over the guerillas. But the men returned it immediately.

So the bedding came and went between the room and the barn many times, and at last it returned to the room. Realizing that nothing could bring the guerillas to take the quilt, the masters of the house went outside, believing that if they left the house and stayed with their neighbour, leaving the room vacant, the guerillas would enter the room.

But the guerillas sensed it at once and asked, "Where are you going without resting at home?"

The young couple said they were going to stay with their neighbour and asked them earnestly to spend the night in their house.

The members of the squad rose and set about packing up, saying that they would also go somewhere else for the night. The couple could not help but go inside and sleep.

True to the teaching of Comrade Commander, we not only paid deep regard to the interests and traditions of the people in this way but endeavoured to educate them everywhere and every time we came in contact with them.

There was a guerilla engaged in mass political work in the village of Hsiaowatun in those days. In accordance with the teaching of Comrade Commander, he talked to the people from his own experience in making political propaganda.

He talked of his elation as a fighter in the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army led by General Kim Il Sung, he the former farmhand downtrodden and worked like a beast of burden by the landlord. He went on to say that the only way to the liberty and well-being of the exploited and humiliated people lied through the destruction of Japanese imperialism.

He illustrated in detail the political liberty and rights enjoyed by the people in the guerilla bases established by the great revolutionary leader General Kim Il Sung, and emphasized that all were required to join forces and fight against Japanese imperialism for the liberty and welfare to be had in the new society.

Stirred up by his simple yet inspiring story, many young people volunteered to join the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army. Among them was a young woman. She was born into the family of a farmhand and went through indescribable sufferings and humiliations in her early years. To top it all, she was forcibly married off when still a girl.

This was reported to Comrade Commander, who personally met the woman together with other volunteers.

He listened to her ardent request for enrolment and praised her patriotic zeal. Then he said that it would of course be good for her to join up but it would be still better to remain in her place and fight against Japanese imperialism. Thus, he persuaded her to go home.

He did so because there was a matter of greater importance to reckon with: he carefully considered the conditions of the inhabitants in the village of Hsiaowatun in those days.

Before we, the KPRA unit, came to the region, the place had been infested with the local bandits. Those villains set the houses of the people on fire, robbed them of their domestic animals, food grain, money and other possesions and carried off women.

The Japanese imperialists had taken advantage of this to distort facts and carry on vicious propaganda among the local folk, declaring, "The communist army committed incendiarism and looted people of their property. They took off women...." As a result, there were still many among the local people who had a misconception of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army. In this situation, if the woman should be admitted right away to the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army just because she volunteered, her husband and some others who had no correct understanding would think, "So, the guerrilla army kidnaps women indeed." And this would bring grist to the mill of the enemy's demagogy.

By talking the woman into returning home we would induce the people to put deeper trust in the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army and also enable her to stay in the village and carry on revolutionary work with greater enthusiasm.

In fact, this event persuaded the local people to put greater confidence than ever in our Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army led by Comrade Commander.

As is clear from this the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung in strengthening the ties with the people, educating them and increasing the influence of the Anti-Japanese Guerilla Army everywhere always yielded good results.

(To Be Continued)

Guideline for Women's Social and Political Emancipation

In 1933, to be more exact, 40 years ago, the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally guided an activists' meeting of the Wangching No. 2 District Women's Association, where he gave highly important teachings to the attendants. His teaching was of great historic significance in the women's movement in our country.

At that time the general Korean revolution was making good headway under the leader's wise guidance. The guerilla bases established along the Tuman-gang River were consolidated politically, economically and militarily. The anti-Japanese armed struggle was gaining in strength and scope as days went by. Great success was also made in the work of firmly building up mass organizations and rallying the broad masses.

But because of the machinations of the sectarian-flunkeys some Right and "Left" deviations were revealed in the work of rallying the masses organizationally. This inevitably had harmful effect upon the work of the Women's Association to some extent.

It was at this time that the leader directly guided a meeting of the Women's Association and gave highly important teachings in order to overcome all deviations manifested in the course of the revolutionary development and bring about a continuous upsurge for the Korean revolutionary movement.

After hearing the reports from the branch heads on the work of the Women's Association, he clarified again the historical mission of the Korean women's movement as well as the tasks facing the association.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said that the important mission of our women's movement was to liberate the Korean women representing one half of the population from the double and treble oppression and exploitation of Japanese imperialism and feudalism and bring them genuine freedoms and rights. Then he instructed in the following vein:

The genuine emancipation of the women is possible only when we restore the lost fatherland and set up a society where the masses of the people are masters of the country. In other words, in order to bring about the true social and political emancipation of the women we must drive out the Japanese imperialist aggressors from our country and achieve the freedom and independence of the country.

The leader taught that in order to fulfil the mission of the women's movement women should actively join in the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle and anti-feudal struggle side by side with men and come forward in a body in the sacred fight for the restoration of the lost fatherland.

He also touched upon in detail immediate tasks before the members of the Women's Association and other women—giving intensified assistance to the Korean People's Revolutionary Army, educating the rising generation, establishing militant way of life in the guerilla bases and so on.

In order to successfully carry out the vast and difficult revolutionary tasks confronting the women's movement, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung stressed, the Women's Association should become a sound mass political organization, militant and dynamic.

He criticized the tendency of rejecting those women who fought well against Japanese imperialism or hesitating to admit them into the organization on some pretext or other. He taught that patient education must be given to those women who had once served the enemy unwillingly in face of threat or even those doing so still now so that they would turn out in the struggle against Japanese imperialism.

He also instructed that for the Women's Association to become a dynamic organization, the county should help districts and the latter help branches so that all the units and the whole membership were on the move and all other women could be mobilized.

He emphasized that the functionaries of the Women's Association should go among the masses of the women, live right among them, educate and awaken them patiently by means of explanation and persuasion to suit their character and political level and thus accept them boldly in the women's organization.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung also taught that only when the leading functionaries of the Women's Association had revolutionized themselves could they revolutionize the whole members of the association and steer them towards the struggle to win victory in the revolution. Then he proposed tasks for revolutionization.

He pointed out that the association members and other women must be educated in the spirit of hating the Japanese imperialists and their stooges—landlords and capitalists. They must, he said, be induced to strengthen their studies and be faithful to their organizational life and love their organization and collective so that they could have the courage to fight against Japanese imperialism with firm confidence in victory. They should strive not only to revolutionize themselves but revolutionize their family and build up the guerilla bases as an impregnable fortress, he added.

The highly important teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung given on the work of the Women's Association served as the basic guarantee and the guide for the successful carrying out of difficult tasks arising in strengthening and enlarging the women's movement in those days.

With his teachings as a guide, the members of the Women's Association and patriotic women admirably played an important role in the anti-Japanese struggle.

The historic teachings given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung at the activists' meeting of the Wangching No. 2 District Women's Association greatly increased the revolutionary zeal of the women in the guerilla bases and illuminated the road of struggle for the entire Korean women who were subjected to double and treble exploitation and humiliation under Japanese imperialist colonial rule and feudalism. His teachings became a revolutionary banner giving them a source of boundless inspiration in their struggle.

Li Chang Gyu

Head of Delegation of DPRK Red Cross Society Has Press Conference in Connection with Seventh Session of North-South Red Cross Talks

Kim Tae Hui, head of the delegation of the Red Cross Society of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, met with home and foreign reporters at the Taedonggang Hall in Pyongyang on July 13 in connection with the seventh session of the north-south Red Cross talks.

Hung in place of honour in the conference hall was a portrait of the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and national hero, who founded the *Juche* idea and brightly illuminates the road of national reunification with its radiant rays.

Present there were Cho Myong Il, spokesman, and Kim Ryon Ju, delegate, of the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society.

The press conference was attended by reporters of **Rodong Sinmun**, the Korean Central News Agency, **Minju Choson**, the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee and other home reporters and newspaper and news agency reporters of different countries and press attaches of foreign embassies in Pyongyang.

Head of the delegation Kim Tae Hui said at the press conference:

At the seventh session of the talks where exchange of opinions continued on the first item of the agenda, the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society put forward new and concrete proposals and realistic and reasonable ways for their realization and bent every possible effort to expedite the talks.

But, he added, the talks has not produced any good results, as the south Korean side refused to accept our fair and reasonable proposals and laid artificial obstacles to the talks.

He quoted the teaching of the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il Sung:

"Our stand on the talks between the north and south Red Cross organizations is clear. We want to mitigate even a day earlier the sufferings our people are undergoing owing to the division, by bringing the talks to a success with all our sincerity and pave the way, with it as a stepping stone, to the peaceful reunification of the country."

He declared that our delegation once again advanced new, comprehensive and concrete proposals on the first item on the agenda to discharge the humanitarian and national mission it had assumed before the whole nation and made all sincere efforts for the progress of the talks.

Our proposals fully accord with the humanitarian principles of the Red Cross agreed upon between the two sides and with the spirit of the north-south joint statement, he said, and continued:

Our delegation proposed to adopt a joint statement on guaranteeing free circumstances and conditions for alleviating the sufferings of our compatriots living separated in the north and the south and presented its draft the gist of which is as follows:

Firstly, to abolish the "anti-communist law," the "national security law" and other existing "anti-communist" laws under which those who have other idea and ideal and believe other system and those who have contact and link with them or encourage and sympathize with them are liable to penalties and their free activities are banned;

Secondly, to prohibit all the "anti-communist" activities which lay obstacles to the mutual visits and contacts between the persons who have other idea and ideal and believe other system and which incite national confrontation and antagonism and to dissolve the "anti-communist" organizations;

Thirdly, to recognize the inviolability of personality and personal effects of the persons concerned and their helpers and other persons interested, who participate in the work of alleviating the sufferings of the compatriots, and to ensure them freedom and conveniences in all activities such as speech, the press, assembly and travel;

Fourthly, to take active measures for removing the present state of military confrontation and tension which obstruct the free travel between the north and the south and contact of the dispersed compatriots and menace peace;

Fifthly, to impose on both Red Cross organizations the obligation to make the respective authorities firmly guarantee the above points by legal and administrative measures and declare this before the world.

Pointing out that opposing our just proposal, the south Korean side came out with the question of visit to "ancestral tombs," he said that this was an attempt to turn away from the discussion of the basic question put on the agenda, and render the talks complicate.

Recalling that, instigated by the U.S. and Japanese imperialists who scheme to indefinitely keep Korea divided, the split-seeking elements in south Korea openly announced in the recent "special statement" their line of pursuing two Koreas, while advocating "peaceful co-existence" and "status quo" and went the length of recklessly crying for separate entry into the United Nations as two Koreas, he said:

This is, in fact, a violation of the north-south joint statement which was solemnly announced before the nation. Owing to this, even the dialogue between the north and the south is now at stake.

The prevailing situation raises a grave problem before our nation—whether to be separated forever into "two Koreas" or to check the perpetuation of national split and promote national reunification by the efforts of the Koreans themselves.

Referring to the five-point programme advanced in the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's June 23 speech, he said that the programme is a new milestone on the road towards the reunification of the country and that it is acceptable to anyone who truly desires peace, unity and collaboration, not war and confrontation, and desires reunification, not co-existence and division.

Concluding his statement, he declared:

Upholding the great programme, the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society will honestly conduct the talks, respecting the humanitarian spirit of the Red Cross and points of agreement between the two sides and thus actively contribute to the sacred national cause of alleviating the sufferings of the compatriots dispersed in the north and south, putting an end to the split of the country and building one Korea.

Seventh Session of North-South Red Cross Talks Held

The seventh session of the north-south Red Cross talks was held between July 11 and 12 in Pyongyang, the glorious capital of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

At the two-day meeting, the both sides continued to discuss the first item of the agenda "Inquiring the addresses of the family members and relatives dispersed in the north and the south and ascertaining whether they are alive or dead and notifying the results".

At the seventh session, the delegation of the DPRK Red Cross Society put forward concrete and realistic proposals for the progress of the talks and made all sincere efforts to reach an agreement.

At the recent session our side made a new proposal that the both sides adopt a joint statement on guaranteeing free circumstances and conditions, the main subject in the discussion of the first item of the agenda.

But the south Korean side turned down our reasonable proposal without any examination and came forward with a proposal for exchanging "groups of visitors to the graves of their ancestors in the mid-autumn festival", a question alien to the subject under discussion, in an attempt to avoid the discussion of the basic question and steer the talks toward another direction. By so doing the south Korean side tried to make the solution of the matter difficult and introduce confusion into the whole work of the talks.

Comrade Pak Sung Chul, Vice-Premier of the Administration Council, acting on behalf of the Co-Chairman of our side to the North-South Coordination Commission, gave a banquet at the Okryugwan Hall on the evening of July 12 for the members of the south Korean side who had attended the session of the north-south Red Cross talks. Earlier, on July 11 the Central Committee of the Red Cross Society of the DPRK also gave a banquet in their honour at the Potonggang Hotel.

During their stay in Pyongyang, the members of the south Korean side saw the colour wide-screen feature film "Under the Bright Sun", the revolutionary opera "Song of Mt. Kumgang-san" and the wide-screen feature film "Rolling Mill Operators" and visited the Pyongyang Zoo.

"IT GIVES US GREAT PLEASURE THAT THE DAY IS COMING NEARER WHEN WE CAN SEE THE MANSUDAE ART TROUPE'S EXQUISITE PERFORMANCE. WE ARE LOOKING FORWARD IMPATIENTLY TO THAT DAY"

Broad Public Circles of Japan Warmly Hail Our Mansudae Art Troupe's Forthcoming Performance Tour

Our Mansudae Art Troupe, whose performance has been highly praised and wildly acclaimed by the world people as the "*Juche*-oriented art" and the "diamond art", will soon visit Japan.

Now its forthcoming performance is inviting keener attention and ever greater expectation from the broad masses of the Japanese people, as well as the Korean nationals in Japan.

The Japanese people of different strata are looking forward impatiently to the day when they will see the exquisite performance of the Mansudae Art Troupe. They firmly believe that our cultural mission will be successful in their performance in Japan.

Takeo Takagi, Managing Director of the Association for Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange, stated:

We are looking forward to the day, the most impressive moment in the annals of cultural interchange in deepening friendship and understanding between the peoples of Japan and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

This, I say, is the forthcoming performance of the Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe of the DPRK in Japan. Unlike the general performances put on the stage by foreign art troupes, the Mansudae Art Troupe is composed of 220 members and will present a music and dance programme and a revolutionary opera in seven cities—Tokyo, Nagoya, Osaka, Hiroshima, Fukuoka, Kyoto and Kobe—during their scheduled sojourn of 40 days or so. It will be the largest performance in scale we have ever seen.

I would like to offer my warm thanks to President Kim Il Sung for showing such a solicitude as to send a large art troupe for the cultural interchange between Japan and Korea.

It will be the first performance tour of Japan for the Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe. Likewise, it will be the first time that the Japanese people have a chance to appreciate the popular art admiringly commented by the Minister of Foreign Trade of Luxemburg as the "diamond art".

Every year the Mansudae Art Troupe gives performances in many countries. Each time the "art of the working people" created by the DPRK wins the great admiration of the working people of the world and fascinates them.

One of the sponsors, I am convinced that the performance of the Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe will give the Japanese people a deeper understanding of what *Juche* is like.

The performance will show us with fresh artistic skill the fighting spirit of the Korean people, their desire and national customs. It will weld together the peoples of the two countries in their hearts.

The troupe will play a role of a "mobile embassy", so to speak, under the present condition where the diplomatic relations have not yet been normalized.

I will warmly welcome the 220-member troupe not only as an art troupe but as a cultural mission.

Tomon Hirooka, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the **Asahi Shimbun**, said:

The world-renowned Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe of the DPRK will make a performance tour of Japan from August to September at the invitation of the Association for Japan-Korea Cultural Interchange and the **Asahi Shimbun**. This gives me a great pleasure.

The **Asahi Shimbun**, an organ of public opinion, has long exerted all possible efforts to establish friendly relations with all countries.

We have done our bit out of a sincere desire to establish the friendly relations between the DPRK and Japan.

The visit of Motoo Goto, Managing Editor of our head office, made to the DPRK a few years ago at its invitation is one of the manifestations of that desire.

In Pyongyang he saw the Mansudae Art Troupe's splendid performance which left a deep impression on him.

We always think that it is a best way to develop the cultural interchange between the countries in order to strengthen friendship. From this, we have made efforts to facilitate cultural interchanges with many countries and scored successes in this field. During my talking with Managing Editor Goto I decided to invite the Mansudae Art Troupe.

Fortunately enough, His Excellency President Kim Il Sung helped us. And thanks to the understanding and cooperation offered by the DPRK Government, Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe, Chongryon (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and others concerned, our long-cherished desire for the Mansudae Art Troupe's tour of Japan is soon to be realized. I would like to thank them from the bottom of my heart for their sincerity.

The troupe visited 45 countries so far, winning great admiration. We were told that its performances in Britain and Italy this spring and later in China were very successful.

There was no opportunity for the troupe to give performances in Japan, a DPRK's neighbour, till now. But this year the opportunity has arrived though belatedly. It gives us great pleasure that the day is coming nearer when we can see the Mansudae Art Troupe's exquisite performance. We are looking forward impatiently to that day.

I and my co-sponsors, in cooperation with those personages of Chongryon, will do our utmost to bring the Mansudae Art Troupe's performance tour of Japan to success. I firmly believe that the troupe will prove a big success. Many Japanese people also wish it a great success.

In conclusion, I heartily wish President Kim Il Sung a good health and the DPRK greater progress.

Writer Seicho Matsumoto had this to say:

The Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe is soon coming to Japan from the DPRK, one of her neighbours. This gladdens us very much.

I was told that the Mansudae Art Troupe had created a great sensation in Europe. We Japanese have never had an opportunity to acquaint ourselves with the art of the DPRK. I will see its performance at any cost. Dance and music are indispensable to the contacts among the people.

Unlike literature, music and dance serve as a means of effecting the spiritual interchange between the people with their eyes and ears.

I am looking forward impatiently to the forthcoming Mansudae Art Troupe's performance.

Playwright Eijiro Hisaita remarked:

It is indeed a glad news that the Mansudae Art Troupe of the DPRK will visit Japan.

I have often heard that the art of Korea is highly developed. I feel the greatest pleasure at a thought that I could directly see the performance.

It will provide a good occasion for facilitating the Japan-Korea cultural interchange.

Painter Junkichi Mukai said:

The Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe of the DPRK is coming at last.

I was told that the recent Mansudae Art Troupe's performances have produced immense sensation in London, Rome, Peking and Shanghai, each known as a centre of art and a cradleland of culture.

I think that the Korean nation has been endowed with the artistic talent since olden times.

The art of the DPRK, a modern state which has made leaping strides in all fields, will present its full grandeur to us. My heart is thrilled with this thought.

We are convinced that the Art Troupe will fully discharge its important mission of building a bridge for Japan-Korea cultural interchange.

Literary critic Takeo Okuno observed:

The court music of Japan has two major trends. One is a music that was developed in Japan on the basis of the music introduced from Korea, and the other is based on the music of Chinese origin. As the name of Koryo music itself suggests, it can be said that the culture in the Korean peninsula exerted great influence upon Japanese culture, her music and dance in particular.

I had an opportunity to appreciate the Korean song and dance when I was a pupil of the primary school. Its memory still lies embedded in my heart.

Now I can hardly calm down my excitement at the thought of seeing the performance of the Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe of the DPRK.

Literary critic Yoshimi Usui said:

The Mansudae Art Troupe has attracted the worldwide attention for its gorgeous and elegant art which is carrying forward the Korean national traditions.

The DPRK is called a "country near Japan but far from her."

Now this troupe will soon visit Japan.

I expect that the Mansudae Art Troupe's visit to Japan will be conducive to putting an end to such an unnatural situation and furnish an occasion for deepening the friendship and accelerating the interchange between the peoples of the two countries.

The specific feature of the Mansudae Art Troupe is that: those which were selected from among the unique music and dance cultivated and loved by the Korean nation for thousands of years and which have been carried forward up to this date are well blended with the progressive, foreign music and dance. It is greatly expected that the Mansudae Art Troupe will achieve a success by presenting its splendid performance to the Japanese people.

Poet Jin Makabe remarked:

The Mansudae Art Troupe has won great admiration from the European peoples when it gave performances in Switzerland, Italy, Britain and France.

I saw the wonderful performance when I visited the DPRK last year.

The Korean art is said to have reached the highest level in the world. When I saw the Mansudae Art Troupe's performance, its music and dance, I say, were perfect indeed, which adequately deserved praise. The dance pieces are an art with an unusually rich ideological content the like of which is scarcely to be seen elsewhere in the world at present.

True, its music and dance not only invigorate the national peculiarities of Korea but have the universal character beyond the bounds of a single nation.

Their attainments are symbolic of the strength of a nation, the strength of new Korea. No wonder that the Korean art could win high praise in Europe.

I am looking forward eagerly to the Mansudae Art Troupe's forthcoming performance.

Theatrical critic Kochi Ozaki stated:

It gives me great pleasure that the Mansudae Art Troupe is to make a performance tour of Japan.

In the DPRK the state, I was told, gives unstinted assistance to the development of art and the artists give play to their talent as best as they can. The art troupe of that country will prove the worth of Korean national art to the full through its performances in Japan. What is more, if cultural interchange between Japan and Korea becomes brisk, impelled by the forthcoming performance, it will be possible to effect interchange with a large number of the DPRK artists and deepen mutual understanding.

Music critic Shiro Sonobe observed:

I am waiting eagerly for the Mansudae Art Troupe to give its performance, because it will give me a chance to see with my own eyes how modernly the Korean art has flowered, inheriting the national traditions of Korea. I have been deeply impressed by the pure and bright features of the Korean people, through the contacts with the Koreans in Japan.

We entertain great expectations of the forthcoming performance of the Mansudae Art Troupe in Japan, thinking that we can directly see the sound, bright and hopefilled features of Korea.

Hiroyuki Iwaki, conductor of NHK Symphony Orchestra, remarked:

I think it very good for different countries to create excellent art and develop the national art peculiar to each of them.

The good art should serve as a bridge for friendship among the peoples of the world, I believe. The performance to be put on the stage by the Mansudae Art Troupe, the first of its kind in Japan, will produce great impressions on the Japanese people and will be warmly acclaimed by them, I think. We have keen interest and expectation of the performance.

Producer Koreya Senda said:

During my stay in the DPRK ten years ago I had a chance to see the dance, opera and drama at the State Theatre. I was moved by the successful performance.

I am pleased to hear that the 220-member Mansudae Art Troupe is to visit Japan and put an opera on the stage.

Still vivid before my eyes are the wonderful performances I saw in Korea. I put great expectations on the art of Korea, where a fine country has been built and splendid art has flowered, thanks to the joint efforts of all the people. I wish the Korean artists great success in their performance in Japan.

Ganjiro Nakamura, member of the Japan Art Academy, had this to say:

Now that there is a growing demand for friendly interchange between Japan and Korea, I have heard that the Mansudae Art Troupe will come to Japan from the DPRK as the first cultural mission and give its performance. It is a very good thing, I think.

It is said that the Mansudae Art Troupe has been highly appraised in other countries. So I am eagerly waiting for its visit to Japan.

Actress Haruko Sugimura said:

When I was in China the year before last, an art troupe of the DPRK was making a performance tour there. Opera "The Sea of Blood" it put on the stage at the time moved me deeply.

I believe that the cultural interchange will greatly contribute to strengthening Japan-Korea friendship and establishing the diplomatic relations.

The Mansudae Art Troupe's performance tour of Japan, I think, will offer a good opportunity for many people to get themselves acquainted with Korea and deepen the cultural interchange.

I believe that the Mansudae Art Troupe's performance in Japan will be certainly successful.

Opera singer Mikiko Sunahara remarked:

Welcome to the first visit of the Pyongyang Mansudae Art Troupe to Japan from the DPRK.

I sincerely wish that its performance tour of Japan will greatly help toward a brisk cultural interchange and better relations between Japan and Korea.

"The Brilliant Rays of the Art of Juche in the East Light the Path of Human Art"

KPA Song and Dance Ensemble Gives Successful Performances in Poland

From June 29 to July 12 the Song and Dance Ensemble of the Korean People's Army staying in Poland gave performances in local towns Wroclaw, Lublin, Katowice, Chorzow and Zabrze and in the capital Warsaw, winning the enthusiastic welcome and acclamation of the Polish people.

The Song and Dance Ensemble of the Korean People's Army performed the revolutionary opera "A True Daughter of the Party," a People's Prize Laureate, showing the heroic exploit performed by a girl soldier, a member of the Workers' Party of Korea who fought, dedicating her youthful life without hesitation, for the Party and the leader and for the revolution in the years of the great Fatherland Liberation War of the Korean people against the U.S. imperialist aggressors. It also put on the stage colourful song and dance programmes.

The performances won the high acclamation of the audience for their high ideological and artistic plane and depictive technique and called forth widespread repercussions.

"The Revolutionary Opera 'A True Daughter of the Party' Is One More Red Flower Added to the Flower Garden of *Juche*-based Art Which Is in Full Bloom under the Rays of the *Juche*-oriented Idea of the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on Literature and Art"

After seeing the opera, Yasimski, a singer in Warsaw, said in an excited tone:

"The Korean revolutionary opera is the opera of world's summit codifying all the achievements of human art. The Korean revolutionary opera gave strength, light and hope to the declining European opera."

A major of a mechanized unit had this to say:

"The most important thing in the opera is that the heroes remain loyal to the leader at any time. Men of the Korean People's Army thought of the leader when they were in sorrow or in difficulty and they fought with the revolutionary idea of the leader. So they could surmount arduous trials. The Korean people could repulse the U.S. imperialist aggressors and honourably defend the freedom and independence of the fatherland, because they enjoyed the wise leadership of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il Sung and the heroic soldiers thoroughly equipped with the revolutionary idea of the leader fought bravely filled with loyalty to the leader. This opera has become an opera of world-wide fame by raising a serious problem of political importance."

An officer in Wroclaw frequently took his handkerchief to his eyes during the performance and came to our art troupe during the interval. He said: "I've been in the army since World War Two. Therefore, I give much thought to the education of the soldiers. But, it had never occurred to me that art could produce such great result. I did not know that art could be so pronounced in political character and could carry content so completely in line with the Party policy as your opera. Your opera is a fine textbook of revolutionary education not only for the soldiers, but for all the people. The soldiers can fight the enemy courageously and appreciate the happiness today only when they are educated thus. That's an important thing. Your opera is a true model in this respect."

A stage-setter of the Wroclaw Opera Theatre said:

"There are no adequate words to describe the success of your opera. The world 'first rate' or 'highest' is not enough to justly appraise it. Someone will find, of course, proper words for appraising the Korean art. But now nobody has correct words for it. To my deep regret, 'the highest of the highest' is all what I can give to it now. I've seen quite a few performances at this theatre. But none of them surpassed yours."

A stageman in Wroclaw said: "No art can be a match for yours in this world. Your art is on the highest level in content, technique, play and style. Stage decor and stage technique in particular are of special grade, which have no equal. Some people may venture rivalry many years hence. But, then you will have advanced farther. You will always remain the teacher, pioneer and creator."

Zamek, a worker of the electronic computer plant, said that the Korean opera was very revolutionary. "This opera," he said, "is a powerful weapon arming the people with the revolutionary world outlook. An art for the people must be like it."

A woman who came from the area of Poland-Germany frontier said: "Such works as the revolutionary opera 'A True Daughter of the Party' should be performed down through generations. Because this opera inspires the revolutionary people with militant idea as precious as air. Revolutionary idea is as indispensable to a revolutionary as air to man. Your opera is an excellent work which gives revolutionary food to people."

An officer of the Polish People's Army said:

"The revolutionary opera of Korea is a paragon for the operas of all countries. The operatic art can be successful in the future only when it follows the line of the Korean revolutionary opera. The Korean opera is a model which indicates a new path to modern opera both in ideological content and artistic value."

Krymkowicz, a civilian residing in Wroclaw, said:

"I've learned from the revolutionary opera 'A True Daughter of the Party' that your music is on the world's level. You are advancing far ahead of others in opera music. It struck me completely new when I heard the stanzaic songs in your performance which was quite different from the dialogic songs of common operas. It is because you always think and work for the people that you could compose such popular songs and adopt the form of stanzaic song loved by the people as the basic means of opera music. The Korean artists astonished and delighted the world opera experts with their innovatory torch with which they smashed the restorationist tradition of opera. The Korean artists have the honour to occupy a new page in the world opera history for their meritorious services."

Just as plants on the globe come into bloom under the sun, our *Juche*-based art, the shining pyramid in the human history of art, is in full blossom under the rays of the original idea of Marshal Kim Il Sung, the great fatherly leader, on literature and art.

This is why large numbers of Polish people, stirred to infinite emotion by the revolutionary opera "A True Daughter of the Party," deeply felt and loudly praised, above all, the wise leadership of the great leader.

A citizen of Wroclaw said:

"The Song and Dance Ensemble of the Korean People's Army owes the miraculous success of its opera to the wise guidance given to the Korean artists by their great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung. The Polish people know well of Comrade Kim Il Sung. It is because you are guided by Comrade Kim Il Sung that you could create an excellent opera which no other country had ever produced and it has evoked a world-wide stir.

"The revolutionary opera 'A True Daughter of the Party' put on the stage by you today, I think, is one more red flower added to the flower garden of *Juche*-based art which is in full bloom under the rays of the *Juche*-oriented idea of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on literature and art."

A leading worker of the Electronic Computer Plant in Wroclaw said:

"From your opera we can see that Comrade Kim Il Sung is wisely leading the Korean people. Such opera can be produced only under the wise guidance of the great leader. Through the opera today I clearly learned how deeply the Korean people respect and revere their leader. Only the great leader can enjoy the respect and reverence of the people. You are registering shining successes not only in art but in all other domains as well, because you attend the great leader and remain infinitely loyal to him."

Major Kartow of a tank unit in the city said, looking up to the badges bearing portraits of the leader pinned on the chests of our commander who defeated Japanese imperialism and U.S. imperialism.

"President Kim Il Sung is, indeed, a great man who defeated two imperialisms and victoriously led the revolution and has now tied down the enemies of Korea.

"The performance today fully represented the ardent reverence of the Korean people for the great leader."

Klarski, a worker at the repair shop of the "Bytom" Astronomical Observatory, said:

"I have learned that Korea is taking an independent road in all spheres, political, economic, cultural and military, and has made very rapid progress. The Korean people owe their precious successes to the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung. As we saw in the performance this evening, such development of the Korean art is possible only under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of the Korean people, I believe."

A sergeant of a Polish A.A. artillery unit said after seeing the performance:

"What is the key to your creation of an art? This is the ideology, I think. The strong ideological appeal of each number of yours clearly proves this.

"Appreciating your performance, I learned that the Korean people and the People's Army soldiers, closely united around Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader, are advancing with one thought along the road indicated by him. You could create such beautiful art, because Marshal Kim Il Sung leads the Korean artists."

The director of the Katowice Theatre said:

"Your performance made our theatre famous. It is the first time that such beautiful and superb art as that presented by the Song and Dance Ensemble of the Korean People's Army was staged in our theatre. There will be no more performance of such art unless you come again."

A worker of the Lublin Copper Mine gave his impression in the following words:

"The Korean art is very high in instructive value, being profound in its ideological content, not to speak of its artistic plane. Your art is a philosophy of a true man, true happiness and true ideal."

A furnaceman of an iron works in Katowice said:

"There are host of furnaces, big and small, melting iron in Katowice. Our working class works unyieldingly in front of the furnaces spitting fire. But, today, the hearts of us furnacemen harder than steel melted completely in the heat of the Korean art. The Korean songs and dances carry passion warmer than the furnaces. This passion will temper our hearts as hard as special steel and make them beat higher."

A railwayman in Chorzow said:

"After appreciating the Korean art today, I feel I have seen a true art. The brilliant rays of the art of *Juche* in the east light the path of human art."

A soldier of the Polish People's Army said in an excited tone after seeing the performance:

"The Korean art powerfully inspires the fighters holding rifles in their hands. The strength and mettle shown by the dance 'The Snow Falls' will always excite me whenever I remember it.

"The red flag held aloft by the heroine of 'The Snow Falls' will always call me to victory. The Korean art inspires me with the conviction of victory."

"Korean Art Is a Bomb to All Sorts of Old and Corrupt Art and Is a Torchlight of Revolutionary Art"

The song and dance numbers put on the stage by the Song and Dance Ensemble of the Korean People's Army also gripped the hearts of the audiences.

After seeing the performance, a responsible functionary of the planning bureau of the Polish State Planning Commission said in an excited tone:

"The Korean music and dance that appeared in the world like a comet tell me that European art is scores of years behind the times.

Korean art is run through with revolutionary content and realistic truth and the level of acting is the highest."

An officer serving in the Warsaw military district had this to say:

"Your art is like a bomb and a torpedo and is as powerful as a tank. Korean art is a bomb to all sorts of old and corrupt art and a torchlight of revolutionary art."

A Polish artist said:

"Before I saw your performance, I thought that Italian music is the best in the world. But after seeing your performance I learned that my understanding of your art was completely incorrect. Korea has the most excellent art and art troupe in the world."

Teacher Jazwika residing in Lublin had this to say:

"I had heard that Korean art had made rapid progress. But I have never imagined such amazing development. The choruses and the general composition of the programme well show the pronounced revolutionary and popular character of Korean art. It is natural that you sing first a song of the great leader of your people.

"Marshal Kim Il Sung, the respected and beloved leader of the Korean people, is the iron-willed brilliant commander and supreme

Koreans Overseas Rise against South Korea's Fascist Dictatorship

Korean Papers Published in the United States Condemn South Korea's Fascist Dictatorship

"South Korea on the Verge of Collapse"

(From the December 1972 issue of the "Voice of the People")

Pak (Pak means Pak Jung Hi) silenced the people with the help of weapons.

His tyrannical and oppressive action has only stirred up the people's anger. There is a sign of opposition to him.

Asked about the action taken by Pak Jung Hi, a Seoul citizen answered:

"I do not say openly, 'I hate him,' neither I say, 'I love him'."

Koreans overseas also began to rise against Pak's dictatorship. Thousands of Koreans throughout the United States are criticizing the martial law in groups and individually.

Why do the Koreans hold that Pak should yield his power? They maintain so because south Korea will, otherwise, face destruction.

President Kim Il Sung succeeded in providing the north Korean people with economic stability.

Pak's "government" has run into foreign debt amounting to 4,900 million dollars. This year alone, it has to pay off foreign debt to the tune of 675 million dollars, which is greater than one third of the south Korea's budget. This figure will keep increasing because the national economy is in depressed condition.

How can people having neither rice nor freedom rally behind the dictator who has brought them misfortunes?

The persons in authority in south Korea cannot counter-propose the fair proposal advanced by President Kim Il Sung concerning the negotiations for reunification.

Pak will realize that the people will abandon him when the first chance comes. We advise him to tide over misfortunes and give back people democratic freedoms before it is too late.

"An Attempt to Do Away with Communism Will Only Harden It"

(From the April 1973 and May issues of the "Voice of the People")

Many Asians are disappointed in the United States and aspire to communism.

Some people regard communism as the noblest idea and some other people consider it to be an idea of rousing people to a movement to eliminate racial and social unjustness.

Therefore, an attempt to do away with communism by means of dictatorship will only harden it.

The report of the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee on Korea was a shock. In Korea fascist dictatorship is bound to fail in the fight with communism.

The report points out that south Korea has received 11,000 million dollars of aid from the United States except the aid during the Korean war and it is still dependent on the U.S. for its existence. Pak regime has already lost popularity and is in a dangerous state. The United States knew well that the Pak regime schemed to maintain a long-term office in violation of its constitution, but it was not inclined to stop it.

Obviously Pak is a troublesome ally for the United States. But it believes that his dictatorship would be still better at present because it may bring stability to south Korea.

A close study will justify the conclusion that such a view is a sheer nonsense.

The sweeping majority of the lower strata of masses in south Korea have realized that Pak regime is intolerable. This is because his "economic miracle" made a handful of people accumulate wealth and drove the rest of people into plight. The prospects are more and more gloomy. Pak put a ban on free discussion not only among the people but even within his "government" for fear of another coup d'etat. Thus no objective observation is allowed on the so-called government.

The day has come to thoroughly re-evaluate the U.S. policy on Korea.

It is a stark fact that south Korea will never win over north Korea no matter how strong its army may be. The U.S. logic to justify the dictatorship in south Korea is mistaken.

It is doubtful that the south Korean army will remain indifferent to Pak maintaining his "government".

There is an increasing danger that Pak may find a pretext to unleash a war and draw the United States in it in a move to keep his rotten "government". It is very dangerous to remain passive onlookers to the occurrence of such tragedy.

So, it is high time to check Pak's madness.

"No Wicked Government under Heaven Would Dare Commit Such Grave Crimes"

(From the May 15, 1973 issue of the "Free Republic")

We follow up traces of the Democratic Republican Party which made a groundwork for Pak Jung Hi's longterm office—consecutive presidency from the fifth to the eighth—since his advent to power by coup d'etat in 1961.

There is no need to mention that the seizure of power by means of bayonets itself is an indelible shame in the history of constitutional government of the "Republic of Korea". Pak Jung Hi promised to "transfer the power to new, conscientious politicians and return to the duty of army service". While his promise was still fresh in the minds of people, he swiftly changed his service uniform into civilian suit. His title of major general turned into the presidential post. His office term is now twelve years, counting together the period of military junta. Which road should we take now?

Pak maintained military junta by wielding bayonets. A dense network of informers was spread over the whole territory of south Korea at the expense of taxes collected from the people. Horrible atmosphere reigned all over. Even intimate friends were not allowed to talk each other freely. Trust gave way to distrust. His promise of the "earliest improvement of hardships of living" resulted in giving a birth to "thieves' village" or "robbers' village" and forming an economic system under which "the rich get ever richer and the poor get ever poorer". Before the spittle dried up on the lip from which the slogan of "nationalism" ran out, the whole land fell under the yoke of perfect economic slavery of Japan. The slogans of "national culture" and "transformation of men" culminated in the policy of infringing upon the beautiful customs of the nation.

Authorized Japanese textbooks for high school are widely used and sightseeing is encouraged to cause our women to enter prostitution. These have paved the way for the Japanese policy of cultural invasion.

The catchwords of "national reunification" and "integration of territory" were used to create the soil for his long-term office, deceiving public opinions at home and abroad. No wicked government under heaven would dare commit such grave crimes!

If a man deceives another for the first time, he is to be blamed. When he repeats, both of them, the deceiver and the deceived, deserve blame. And in the third practice the blame is to be only ascribed to the deceived.

We believe that this saying will serve as a valuable lesson that we must bear deep in our mind if we are to overthrow the dictatorship and restore freedom and democratic government.

"An Atmosphere of Greater Unrest and Horror Than in the Old Imperial Regime"

(From the May 15, 1973 issue of the "Hanmin Shinbo")

It has become more and more clear that the May 16 coup created an atmosphere of greater unrest and horror than in the old imperial regime because of misgovernment by its masterminds and that it was nothing but a coup d'etat to seize power under the cloak of revolutionary spirit. We can say that their crimes were unfathomably grave because they set an example of "possibility of maintaining power by military coup". The May 16 forces can lighten their crimes only through withdrawal of the October 17 statement (or the statement on the October Revitalization) and abrogation of the so-called "revitalizing constitution" which is run through with dictatorial provisions.

Korean residents in New York stage a demonstration against south Korean dictatorial regime

Friendship Visits

☆ The Somali national football team headed by Ahmed Osman Yusuf, Department Director of the Ministry of Labour and Sports of the Somali Democratic Republic, arrived in Pyongyang on July 6 by air for a visit to our country at the invitation of the Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee.

☆ A Soviet journalists delegation headed by V.N. Golubev, Editor-in-Chief of the newspaper "Sotsialisticheskaya Promyshlennost," organ of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, arrived here on July 10 by plane.

☆ A delegation of the Mongolia-Korea Friendship Association led by Ch. Tashi, Secretary of the Suhebator District, Ulan Bator, Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and member of the Mongolia-Korea Friendship Association, arrived in Pyongyang on July 10 by plane.

☆ A Nepalese women's delegation led by Punya Prabha Dhungana, President of the Nepal Women Organization, arrived here on July 11 by train for a visit to our country.

☆ Saif Nasr, Director of the Asian Affairs Department of the Foreign Ministry of the Arab Republic of Egypt, and his wife left here on July 3 by plane after finishing their visit to our country.

☆ The economic delegation of the Government of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia headed by Borislav Jovic, General Director of the Federal Institute of Socialist Planification of the SFRY, left Pyongyang on July 10 by air after visiting our country at the invitation of the DPRK Government.

☆ The Iraqi military delegation led by Riad Abdulrazak Kadu left here on July 10 by plane, finishing its visit to our country.

☆ Omp Rakash Mantri, Secretary of the All India-Korea Friendship Association, and his wife who had been on a visit to our country left Pyongyang on July 10 by plane.

☆ West German TV correspondents Roshan Dhunjibhoy and Reginald Beuthner left here on July 10 by plane, winding up their visit to our country.

☆ The Cuban soccer team which had been on a visit to our country left Pyongyang on July 10 by air.

☆ The men's and women's track and field team of China which had been on a visit to our country left here on July 11 by train.

Egyptian People Achieve Brilliant Successes in Building National Economy

The Egyptian people are now stepping up their economic construction and obtaining great results while fighting against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors, holding aloft the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The Egyptian Government has nationalized numerous factories, enterprises and companies owned by foreign imperialist monopolies, set up state enterprises and rapidly developed heavy industry to lay solid self-supporting foundations of the national industry.

In Egypt many new factories and enterprises, which were not to be seen before the revolution, have sprung up in different parts of the country. More than 750 enterprises were built between 1957 when the struggle for the fulfilment of the plan for industrialization started and June 1970.

In Egypt the industrial output is increasing at a high rate every year. During the period from 1952 to 1972 it grew eight times. In the fiscal year (1971-1972), the total industrial output value amounted to 2,271,300,000 Egyptian pound.

Oil industry holds a very important place in the Egyptian economy.

In the Third Five-Year Plan period (1971-1975) the annual oil output is expected to increase to 40,000,000-50,000,000 tons. Then the oil output will be 2.5 times greater than at present and 20 times greater than in 1952.

Good results have also been attained in the fields of gas, power, chemical, metallurgical and textile industries.

The Egyptian Government and people are directing much effort to the development of agriculture. Now the Egyptian people are exerting all possible efforts to expand irrigation networks and arable land.

The construction of the Aswan dam on the Nile River made it possible for life-giving water to flow into the desert areas. It also enabled the Egyptian people to obtain 1,200,000 feddans of new land.

Egypt is planning to reclaim 1,500,000 feddans of land in the coming ten years.

Thanks to the consistent efforts of the Government and people agricultural produce is on the steady increase. Last year 7,000,000 tons of edible crops and 10,000,000 kantar of cotton were produced.

A vigorous campaign for building farm villages is also afoot. The Government earmarked 100,000 Egyptian pound for the reconstruction of the villages last year. The Government is now actively pushing ahead with electrification in the countryside to complete it in ten years ahead.

All the successes are the brilliant fruition of the arduous and devoted labour struggle of the diligent Egyptian people.

The Korean people rejoice over all the precious achievements of the Egyptian people as their own and warmly congratulate them upon their successes.

Our people believe that the valiant Egyptian people will produce brilliant results in their future struggle against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli aggressors and for the building of a new independent state, mighty and prosperous. In hearty response to the call of President Anwar El Sadat for "simultaneously implementing the two lines, the line of construction and that of liberation."

Chin Bang Hun

Establishment of North-South Confederation under the Single Name of Confederal Republic of Koryo—Most Reasonable Way for Earlier Reunification

In his historic speech on June 23 the great revolutionary leader Comrade Kim Il Sung made a scientific analysis of the situation created in Korea after the announcement of the north-south joint statement, and on this basis, advanced the new five-point programme for removal of the obstacles in the way of reunification, prevention of a national split and acceleration of the independent, peaceful reunification of the country. In this programme he proposed to institute a north-south Confederation under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo.

He said:

"What is of great significance today in speeding up the country's reunification is to institute a north-south Confederation under the name of a single country."

Establishing the Confederation under the name of a single country constitutes an urgent, reasonable national-salvation measure which will render it possible to shatter the manoeuvres of the south Korean authorities who are seeking to keep the country split for ever, actively following the U.S. imperialists' plot for creation of "two Koreas," a plot brewed under the "Nixon doctrine," and which will make it possible to hasten the complete reunification of the country.

There may be various ways of realizing the complete reunification of Korea.

In the early days of national division the Workers' Party of Korea and the Government of the Republic, upholding the leader's policy for the independent, peaceful reunification of the country, put forward the reasonable proposal to attain the complete reunification of the country by means of establishing a unified government by the efforts of the Korean people themselves through a free north-south general election to be held on a democratic basis free from foreign intervention following the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggressor troops from south Korea and have exerted consistent efforts to carry the proposal into effect.

Moreover, the Government of the Republic proposed more than once that if the free north-south general election was unacceptable to the south Korean authorities at the moment, a north-south Confederation be set up as a transitional step for settling the urgent matters of common concern to the nation by joint efforts and facilitating reunification, while retaining the existing two systems in the north and the south for the time being.

Institution of the north-south Confederation under the name of a single country poses itself as a pressing matter whose settlement brooks no further delay under the present situation.

As is known, the north-south dialogue has not made progress the way it should and, in fact, none of the agreements specified in the north-south joint statement has been implemented, though one year has gone since the announcement of the joint statement which brought a new phase in the struggle for Korea's reunification. This is because the south Korean authorities have maintained the stand of betraying the country and the nation.

After they signed the joint statement, they turned their backs and have hampered the progress of the dialogue in every way, employing the crafty and treacherous double-dealing tactics. Recently, they have gone so far as to openly declare the hitherto-woven plot for manufacture of "two Koreas" to be their "policy," bringing forth the so-called "foreign policy for peaceful reunification."

This is a perfidious violation of the north-south joint statement with the three principles of national reunification as its keynote.

Owing to this criminal act the bright prospect of reunification which was opened after a long time is being beclouded and our nation is in a grave danger of perpetual division.

A most reasonable and imperative measure to be employed to get over the present difficult situation is that the north and the south institute the Confederation under the name of a single country and thereby prevent split, set up a confederal state and achieve initial reunification.

As regards the question of establishing the north-south Confederation under the name of a single country, the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Under the prevailing conditions we think that the most reasonable way for the reunification is to convene the Great National Congress and achieve national unity, and on this basis, institute the north-south Confederation, leaving the two existing systems in the north and south as they are for the time being.

"In case the north-south Confederation is instituted, it will be good to name this confederal state Confederal Republic of Koryo after Koryo, a unitary state which once existed on our territory and was widely known to the world."

This new proposal advanced by the leader to establish the north-south Confederation under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo is based on a scientific analysis of the historical peculiarities of the Korean nation and the actual conditions of our country at present. It is a most reasonable and unique national-salvation programme that shows a short cut to the reunification.

The proposed Confederation has inherent peculiarities, being different from the permanent federal system which different races or nations organize by establishing a unified federal government under similar types of social and political systems.

Ours is a single people who lived harmoniously through many centuries with the same language and culture and in the same territory and was divided into two parts temporarily. The north-south Confederation we advocate is a temporary Confederation to be formed by the two parts of the divided country for solution of the problem of reunification, the supreme common task of the nation, while retaining the two existing social systems and governments for the time being. It is a transitional Confederation which is designed to prevent the country from being perpetually split and rejoin the national ties between the north and the south for the future complete reunification in view of the actual conditions where there are two different social systems in the north and the south.

True, the proposal for institution of the north-south Confederation fully conforms with the north-south joint statement whose keynote is the three principles of national reunification—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—and it correctly reflects the Korean people's opposition to split and their unanimous desire for reunification and the demands of the times.

In particular, the leader's proposal to name the confederal state Confederal Republic of Koryo is a fair, broadminded and patriotic proposal acceptable to anyone who sets store by the history of the nation and its future destiny.

As is generally known, Koryo is a unitary state which existed on the territory of Korea covering the north and the south from the early 10th to the late 14th century (918-1392), and safeguarded its independence by beating back the repeated armed invasions by foreign aggressors. Its national culture made a resplendent development, adding a brilliant page to the cultural history of mankind. The fact that the word "Korea" originates from Koryo suffices to show that it won a world-wide fame in those days.

The name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo, indeed, may bring very favourable effects on dispelling distrust and misunderstanding between the north and the south, the two parts of the country divided by the foreign aggressors, and on producing the climate of unity and rapprochement, because the name is quite agreeable to the historically deep-rooted national sentiments of the Korean people.

The proposal to institute the north-south Confederation under the name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo gripped the hearts of the entire fellow countrymen as soon as it was made public. Not only the people in the northern half but also all the people and broad public circles in south Korea, overseas compatriots and the peace-loving people in the world express unqualified support and warm welcome for it. This is not without reason.

The essential thing in the establishment of the north-south Confederation under the name of a single country is to convene a Great National Congress composed of representatives of the people of all strata and all political parties and social organizations in the north and the south and achieve the great unity of the nation.

The problem of the country's reunification is in itself not a matter which concerns only the interests of any individual grouping or section of people but a serious matter that affects the vital interests of the whole nation and its future destiny.

The movement for reunification can never be monopolized by the authorities in power. It should also be joined actively by the workers and peasants—the overwhelming majority of the nation—and all the rest of the people in the north and the south.

Only by so doing can the reunification problem be solved in conformity with the interests of the whole nation and their democratic will and, further, is it possible to frustrate all the obstructing manoeuvres of the foreign aggressors and domestic reactionaries and bring about the successful settlement of the reunification question.

Now that the south Korean authorities have caused the danger of perpetual national split, the difficult situation can be tided over only when joint measures for national salvation are taken and great national unity is achieved at the Great National Congress to be attended by representatives of all walks of life and all political parties and social organizations in the north and the south.

On this basis alone, the north-south Confederation can be instituted as a weighty measure for national salvation and it can be consolidated and its historical mission be fulfilled successfully.

If the north and the south observe the principle specified in the joint statement, a principle of refraining from imposing the social system on the opposite side and achieving the great national unity transcendent of the differences in ideology and political views, there can be no condition or excuse for the impossibility of convening the Great National Congress and instituting the north-south Confederation.

We have an unshakable conviction that the socialist system in the northern half of the Republic is incomparably superior to the social system in south Korea. But we have no intention to impose it on south Korea.

There can be different political systems in one country and the people with differing ideologies and political views can live together in one country. What kind of social system will be set up in south Korea in the future—this is a matter to be decided by the south Korean people themselves.

If the south Korean authorities want national reunification even a bit truly, they should stop machinating to create "two Koreas" and respond to our proposal for the north-south Confederation.

If the Confederal Republic of Koryo is established, it will result in preventing a national split, materializing the overall collaboration and interchange between the north and the south in the political, military, diplomatic, economic and cultural domains and opening up an epochal and decisive phase in the acceleration of the complete reunification of the country.

Especially, joint action in the diplomatic field and admission to the UN under the single name of the Confederal Republic of Koryo will make it possible to increase the prestige of the nation, foil the U.S. imperialists' plot for manufacture of two Koreas and defend Korea as a single state.

We will as ever bend every possible effort to thoroughly implement the agreements stipulated in the joint statement, prevent a national split and achieve the reunification of the country.

Li Jip

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